=> s (receptor?)

1 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 824927 (RECEPTOR?)

=> s l1 (5a) (chemokine#)

L2 1911 L1 (5A) (CHEMOKINE#)

=> s l2 (5a) (antibod?)

L3 65 L2 (5A) (ANTIBOD?)

=> s l3 50-63 bibab

MISSING OPERATOR L3 50-63
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l3 50-63 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 50 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:679164 CAPLUS
DN 127:326508
TI Chemokine receptor-binding substances and method for preventing HIV-1 infection of CD4 cells
IN Allaway, Graham P.; Litwin, Virginia M.; Maddon, Paul J.; Olson, William C.
PA Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9737005	A1	19971009	WO 97-US5597	19970402
W: AU, CA, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9726074	A1	19971022	AU 97-26074	19970402

PRAI US 96-627684 19960402
US 96-663616 19960614
US 96-673682 19960625
WO 97-US5597 19970402

AB This invention provides methods for inhibiting fusion of HIV-1 to CD4+ cells (and thereby inhibiting HIV-1 infection of CD4+ cells) which comprise contacting CD4+ cells with a non-chemokine agent capable of binding to a chemokine receptor in an amt. and under conditions such that fusion of HIV-1 to the CD4+ cells is inhibited. This invention provides non-chemokine agents capable of binding to the chemokine receptor and inhibiting fusion of HIV-1 to CD4+ cells. This invention also provides pharmaceutical compns. comprising an amt. of the non-chemokine agent capable of binding to the chemokine receptor and inhibiting fusion of HIV-1 to CD4+ cells and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. MIP-1.alpha., MIP-1.beta. and RANTES inhibited HIV-1 infection at the entry stage by interfering with the virus-cell fusion reaction subsequent to CD4 binding. C-C CKR-5 was also shown to serve as a second receptor for entry of primary NSI strains of HIV-1 into CD4+ T-cells. The interaction of .beta.-chemokines with C-C CKR-5 inhibited the HIV-1 fusion reaction. SDF-1 (stromal cell-derived factor 1) inhibited membrane fusion mediated by gp120/gp41 from the lab.-adapted strain HIVLAI but not by gp120/gp41 from the macrophage-tropic isolate HIV-1 JR_FL.

L3 ANSWER 51 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:653181 CAPLUS
DN 127:330282
TI Chemokine-induced eosinophil recruitment: evidence of a role for endogenous eotaxin in an in vivo allergy model in mouse skin
AU Teixeira, Mauro M.; Wells, Timothy N. C.; Lukacs, Nicholas W.; Proudfoot, Amanda E. I.; Kunkel, Steven L.; Williams, Timothy J.; Hellewell, Paul G.
CS Applied Pharmacology, Imperial College School of Medicine at the National Heart and Lung Institute, London, SW3 6LY, UK
SO J. Clin. Invest. (1997), 100(7), 1657-1666
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB Selective eosinophil recruitment into tissues is a characteristic feature of allergic diseases. Chemokines are effective leukocyte chemoattractants and may play an important role in mediating eosinophil recruitment in various allergic conditions in man. Here, the authors describe a novel mouse model of eosinophil recruitment in which the authors have compared the in vivo chemoattractant activity of different C-C chemokines. Furthermore, the authors describe the use of ***antibodies*** to ***chemokines*** and ***receptor*** blockade to address the endogenous mechanisms involved in eosinophil recruitment in a late-phase allergic reaction in mouse skin. Intradermal injection of mEotaxin and mMIP-1.alpha., but not mMCP-1, mRANTES, mMCP-5, or mMIP-1.beta., induced significant 111In-eosinophil recruitment in mouse skin. 111In-eosinophil recruitment was also obsd. in an active cutaneous anaphylactic reaction. Pretreatment of skin sites with anti-eotaxin antiserum, but not an antiMIP-1.alpha. antibody, suppressed 111In-eosinophil recruitment in this delayed-onset allergic reaction. Similarly, desensitization of the eosinophil eotaxin receptor CCR3 with mEotaxin, or blockade of the receptor with metRANTES, inhibited 111In-eosinophil recruitment in the allergic reaction. These results demonstrate an important role for endogenous eotaxin in mediating the 111In-eosinophil recruitment in allergic inflammation, and suggest that blockade of the CCR3 receptor is a valid strategy to inhibit eosinophil migration in vivo.

L3 ANSWER 52 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:613478 CAPLUS
DN 127:276924
TI Anti-MIP-1.alpha. and anti-RANTES antibodies: new allies of HIV-1?
AU Kissler, Stephan; Suesal, Caner; Opelz, Gerhard
CS Department of Transplantation Immunology, Institute of Immunology, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
SO Clin. Immunol. Immunopathol. (1997), 84(3), 338-341
CODEN: CLIIAT; ISSN: 0090-1229
PB Academic
DT Journal
LA English
AB HIV type 1 uses several chemokine receptors in addn. to the CD4 mol. for attachment to, and fusion with, CD4+ cells. The interaction between macrophage-tropic HIV-1 strains and one of these chemokine receptors, CCR5, involves the V3 loop of the viral envelope glycoprotein gp120. Physiol. ligands of CCR5, namely the .beta.-chemokines MIP-1.alpha., MIP-1.beta., and RANTES, competitively inhibit the V3 loop-CCR5 interaction. The V3 loop of gp120 of macrophage-tropic HIV-1 may therefore share a binding site on CCR5 with MIP-1.alpha., MIP-1.beta., and RANTES and might have some homol. with these .beta.-chemokines. Affinity-purified anti-V3-loop antibodies isolated from serum of an HIV-1-infected patient bound to MIP-1.alpha. and RANTES. Furthermore, sera of HIV-infected hemophilia patients without AIDS or ARC had higher anti-MIP-1.alpha. and anti-RANTES antibody activities than sera of HIV-infected hemophilia patients with AIDS. The higher activities of anti-MIP-1.alpha. and anti-RANTES antibodies in asymptomatic HIV-1-infected individuals might be due to a cross-reaction of .beta.-chemokines with anti-V3-loop antibodies raised against gp120 of macrophage-tropic HIV-1 strains, known to be prevailing in the asymptomatic stage of HIV infection. Such anti-chemokine antibodies may play a deleterious role in the pathogenesis of AIDS by reducing the chemokines' potential to inhibit HIV-1 entry into CD4+ cells.

L3 ANSWER 53 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:556103 CAPLUS
DN 127:157638
TI Human G-protein chemokine receptor HSATU68, cloning of its cDNA sequence, and its diagnostic and therapeutic uses
IN Li, Yi
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9725340	A1	19970717	WO 96-US499	19960111
W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9648984	A1	19970801	AU 96-48984	19960111

PRAI WO 96-US499 19960111

AB The cDNA sequence and the corresponding deduced amino acid sequence of a G-protein chemokine receptor referred to as HSATU68 are provided. The cDNA was discovered in a human genomic library derived from human activated T-cells. It contains an open reading frame encoding a protein of 415 amino acid residues, and exhibits the highest degree of homol. at the amino acid level to a human interleukin-8 receptor with 39.31% identity and 58.4% similarity. Recombinant techniques for expression of the receptor are described, including (1) bacterial expression using the Escherichia coli expression vector pQE-9, (2) expression in COS cells using the pcDNAI/Amp vector, (3) cloning and expression using the baculovirus expression system with the pRG1 vector (a modification of the pVL941 vector) in Sf9 cells, and (4) expression via gene therapy with the pMV-7 vector based on the Moloney murine sarcoma virus backbone. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptides for identifying antagonists and agonists to such polypeptides and

methods of using the agonists and antagonists therapeutically to treat conditions related to the underexpression and overexpression of the G-protein chemokine receptor polypeptides, resp. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods for detecting a mutation in the G-protein chemokine receptor nucleic acid sequences and detecting a level of the sol. form of the receptors in a sample derived from a host.

L3 ANSWER 54 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:537764 CAPLUS
DN 127:246960
TI Human immunodeficiency virus-1 entry into purified blood dendritic cells through CC and CXC chemokine coreceptors
AU Ayehunie, Seyoum; Garcia-Zepeda, Eduardo A.; Hoxie, James A.; Horuk, Richard; Kupper, Thomas S.; Luster, Andrew D.; Ruprecht, Ruth M.
CS Lab. of Viral Pathogenesis, Harvard Medical School, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA
SO Blood (1997), 90(4), 1379-1386
CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971
PB Saunders
DT Journal
LA English
AB Blood dendritic cells (DC) are susceptible to both macrophage (M) and T-cell line (T) tropic human immunodeficiency virus type 1. The CC chemokines RANTES, macrophage inflammatory protein-1.alpha. (MIP-1.alpha.), MIP-1.beta., eotaxin, and, to a lesser extent, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) and MCP-4 blocked entry of M-tropic virus into blood DC. The CXC chemokine, SDF-1, a fusin (CXCR4 ***chemokine*** ***receptor***) ligand, and an antifusin ***antibody*** inhibited DC entry by T-tropic virus. Purified blood DC contained CCR1, CCR2, CCR3, and CCR5 as well as the CXCR4 chemokine receptor RNA transcripts and high levels of fusin on the cell surface. The coexpression of multiple chemokine receptors offers a mol. mechanism to explain the permissiveness of DC for both M- and T-tropic viruses.

L3 ANSWER 55 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:525402 CAPLUS
DN 127:233424
TI The amino-terminal domain of the CCR2 chemokine receptor acts as coreceptor for HIV-1 infection
AU Frade, Jose M.R.; Llorente, Mercedes; Mellado, Mario; Alcami, Jose; Gutierrez-Ramos, Jose C.; Zaballos, Angel; Del Real, Gustavo; Martinez-A, Carlos
CS Department of Immunology and Oncology, Centro Nacional de Biotecnologia, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, E-28049, Spain
SO J. Clin. Invest. (1997), 100(3), 497-502
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB The chemokines are a homologous serum protein family characterized by their ability to induce activation of integrin adhesion mols. and leukocyte migration. Chemokines interact with their receptors, which are composed of a single-chain, 7-helix, membrane-spanning protein coupled to G proteins. Two CC chemokine receptors, CCR3 and CCR5, as well as the CXCR4 chemokine receptor, have been shown necessary for infection by several HIV-1 virus isolates. The authors studied the effect of the chemokine monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1) and of a panel of MCP-1 receptor (CCR2)-specific monoclonal antibodies (mAb) on the suppression of HIV-1 replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells. The authors have compelling evidence that MCP-1 has potent HIV-1 suppressive activity when HIV-1 infected peripheral blood lymphocytes are used as target cells. Furthermore, mAb specific for the MCP-1R CCR2 which recognize the third extracellular CCR2 domain inhibit all MCP-1 activity and also block MCP-1 suppressive activity. Finally, a set of mAb specific for the CCR2 N-terminal domain, one of which mimics MCP-1 activity, has a potent suppressive effect on HIV-1 replication in M- and T-tropic HIV-1 viral isolates. The authors conjecture a role for CCR2 as a coreceptor for HIV-1 infection and map the HIV-1 binding site to the N-terminal part of this receptor. This concurs with results showing that the CCR5 N terminus is relevant in HIV-1 infection, although chimeric fusion of various extracellular domains shows that other domains are also implicated. The authors discuss the importance of CCR2 structure relative to its coreceptor role and the role of anti-CCR2 receptor antibodies in the prevention of HIV-1 infection.

L3 ANSWER 56 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:516419 CAPLUS
DN 127:120717
TI Mammalian chemokine CCF18 and chemokine receptor CCKR3
IN Dairaghi, Daniel J.; Hara, Takahiko; Miyajima, Atsushi; Schall, Thomas J.; Wang, Wei; Yoshimura, Akihiko
PA Schering Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9721812	A2	19970619	WO 96-US19139	19961205
WO 9721812	A3	19971023		
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 869973	A2	19981014	EP 96-940926	19961205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				

PRAI US 95-567882 19951208
WO 96-US19139 19961205
AB Novel CC chemokines designated CCF18 from mouse and human, reagents related thereto including purified proteins, specific antibodies, and nucleic acids encoding the chemokine are provided. A human chemokine receptor designated CCKR3 is also provided. The cDNAs encoding both chemokines CCF18 and the human chemokine receptor CCKR3 were isolated and sequenced by std. techniques. Gene Scya10 encoding chemokine CCF18 is mapped to the middle region of mouse chromosome 11. These protein and nucleic acid mols. provide methods of modulating physiol. or development of hematopoietic, lymphoid, placental, gonadal, or neural cells.

L3 ANSWER 57 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:501444 CAPLUS
DN 127:134693
TI Chemokine receptors 88-2B [CKR-3] and 88C, human and macaque cDNA sequences, antibodies, and therapeutic and diagnostic uses
IN Gray, Patrick W.; Schweickart, Vicki L.; Raport, Carol J.
PA Icos Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9722698	A2	19970626	WO 96-US20759	19961220
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, MX, NO, PL, RU, SK				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2213331	AA	19970626	CA 96-2213331	19961220
AU 9716892	A1	19970714	AU 97-16892	19961220
BR 9607300	A	19971125	BR 96-7300	19961220
EP 811063	A2	19971210	EP 96-945669	19961220
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1183805	A	19980603	CN 96-193333	19961220
NO 9703800	A	19971020	NO 97-3800	19970819

PRAI US 95-575967 19951220
US 96-661393 19960607
WO 96-US20759 19961220
AB The present invention provides polynucleotides that encode human and macaque chemokine receptors 88-2B or 88C and materials and methods for the recombinant prodn. of these two chemokine receptors. Also provided are assays utilizing the polynucleotides which facilitate the identification of ligands and modulators of the chemokine receptors. Receptor fragments, ligands, modulators, and antibodies are useful in the detection and treatment of disease states assocd. with the chemokine receptors such as atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, tumor growth suppression, asthma, viral infection, AIDS and other inflammatory conditions.

L3 ANSWER 58 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:372091 CAPLUS
DN 126:342447
TI Novel human CC chemokine
IN Kitaura, Motoji; Nakajima, Toshihiro; Harada, Shigenori
PA Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Japan; Kitaura, Motoji; Nakajima, Toshihiro; Harada, Shigenori
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9712914	A1	19970410	WO 96-JP2851	19961001
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9670976	A1	19970428	AU 96-70976	19961001

PRAI JP 95-259067 19951005
JP 96-41965 19960228

WO 96-JP2851 19961001

AB Disclosed are a peptide which is a human homolog of guinea pig eotaxin or a novel chemokine, in particular, a human CC chemokine having an activity on human eosinophils; the structural gene of the peptide; an expression vector having the gene; a transformant having the expression vector introduced thereinto; a process for producing the peptide by using the transformant; a monoclonal antibody against the peptide; a method for assaying the peptide by using the monoclonal antibody; and a method for screening an agonist or antagonist of the peptide. The antibodies, agonists and antagonists are useful for diagnosis and therapy of parasite infection, cancer, allergy (asthma, atopic dermatitis, etc.), or eosinophil infiltration-assocd. diseases. Mol. cloning of guinea pig eotaxin cDNA and human eotaxin genome DNA and cDNA were performed. Expression of human eotaxin in different human organs and tissues was also studied. Also, vector encoding human eotaxin receptor was prepd. and expressed in 293T cells, and biol. activity of human eotaxin peptides to the recombinant receptor was demonstrated.

L3 ANSWER 59 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:94077 CAPLUS
DN 126:100274
TI Human G protein-coupled chemokine receptor HDGNR10, cloning of its cDNA sequence, and its diagnostic and therapeutic uses
IN Li, Yi; Ruben, Steven M.
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA; Li, Yi; Ruben, Steven M.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9639437	A1	19961212	WO 95-US7173	19950606
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9526632	A1	19961224	AU 95-26632	19950606
EP 815137	A1	19980107	EP 95-921613	19950606
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				

PRAI WO 95-US7173 19950606

AB The cDNA sequence and the corresponding deduced amino acid sequence of a G-protein chemokine receptor referred to as HDGNR10 are provided. The cDNA was discovered in a cDNA library derived from human monocytes. Is is structurally related to the G protein-coupled receptor family. It contains an open reading frame encoding a protein of 352 amino acid residues. The protein exhibits the highest degree of homol. to a human MCP-1 receptor with 70.1% identity and 82.9% similarity over a 347 amino acid stretch. Recombinant techniques for expression of the receptor are described, including (1) bacterial expression using the Escherichia coli expression vector pQE-9, (2) expression in COS cells using the pcDNAI/Amp vector, (3) cloning and expression using the baculovirus expression system with the pRG1 vector (a modification of the pVL941 vector) in Sf9 cells, and (4) expression via gene therapy with the pMV-9 vector based on the Moloney murine sarcoma virus backbone. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing such polypeptides for identifying antagonists and agonists to such polypeptides and methods of using the agonists and antagonists therapeutically to treat conditions related to the underexpression and overexpression of the G protein-coupled chemokine receptor polypeptide, resp. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods for detecting a mutation in the G protein-coupled chemokine receptor nucleic acid sequences and detecting a level of the sol. form of the receptors in a sample derived from a host.

L3 ANSWER 60 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:70214 CAPLUS
DN 126:143145
TI Chemokine receptor usage by human eosinophils: the importance of CCR3 demonstrated using an antagonistic monoclonal antibody
AU Heath, Heidi; Qin, Shixin; Rao, Pat; Wu, Lijun; LaRosa, Greg; Kassam, Nasim; Ponath, Paul D.; Mackay, Charles R.
CS LeukoSite, Inc., Cambridge, MA, 02142, USA
SO J. Clin. Invest. (1997), 99(2), 178-184
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB Chemokines bind and signal through G-protein coupled seven transmembrane receptors. Various chemokine receptors are expressed on leukocytes, and these may impart selective homing of leukocyte subsets to sites of inflammation. Human eosinophils express the eotaxin receptor, CCR3, but respond to a variety of CC chemokines apart from eotaxin, including RANTES, monocyte chemotactic protein (MCP)-2, MCP-3, and MCP-4. Here we describe a mAb, 7B11, that is selective for CCR3 and has the properties of a true receptor antagonist. The 7B11 blocked binding of various radiolabeled chemokines to either CCR3 transfectants, or eosinophils. Pretreatment of eosinophils with this mAb blocked chemotaxis and calcium flux induced by all CCR3 ligands. In all individuals examd., including allergic and eosinophilic donors, >95% of the response of eosinophils to eotaxin, RANTES , MCP-2, MCP-3, and MCP-4 was shown to be mediated through CCR3. The IL-8 receptors, particularly CXCR2, were induced on IL-5 primed eosinophils, however these eosinophils responded to CC chemokines in the same manner as unprimed eosinophils. These results demonstrate the importance of CCR3 for eosinophil responses, and the feasibility of completely antagonizing this receptor.

L3 ANSWER 61 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1996:704569 CAPLUS
DN 125:326034
TI Preparation of specific polyclonal ***antibodies*** to a C-C ***chemokine*** ***receptor*** , CCR1, and determination of CCR1 expression on various types of leukocytes
AU Su, Shao-bo; Mukaida, Naofumi; Wang, Jian-bin; Normura, Hideki; Matsushima, Kouji
CS Department Pharmacology, Cancer Research Institute, Kanazawa Univ., Japan
SO J. Leukocyte Biol. (1996), 60(5), 658-666
CODEN: JLBIE7; ISSN: 0741-5400
DT Journal
LA English
AB CDNA cloning has revealed the presence of at least three distinct human receptors for macrophage inflammatory protein-1.alpha. (MIP-1.alpha.) and RANTES: C-C chemokine receptor (CCR) 1,4, and 5. To clarify the physiol. role of CCR1, the authors prepd. specific antibodies to CCR1 by immunizing rabbits with recombinant glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fused with its N-terminal portion. The resultant antibodies stained pos. 293 cells transfected with CCR1 cDNA but neither parental cells nor cells transfected with CXCR1 [interleukin-8 (IL-8) receptor type A] cDNA, confirming its specificity. Immunofluorescence anal. revealed that peripheral blood lymphocytes and monocytes but not neutrophils express CCR1. Pos. staining of transfectants, monocytes, and lymphocytes was inhibited by the GST protein fused with the N-terminal portion of CCR1, further indicating that this antibody recognized the N-terminal portion of CC CKR1. A majority of CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, or CD16+peripheral blood lymphocytes but not CD19+ lymphocytes expressed CCR1. Among CD4+ peripheral blood lymphocytes, CD45RO+ cells expressed a larger no. of CCR1 compared with CD45RO-. Moreover, CD34+ cells in human bone marrow as well as cord blood were uniformly stained with this antibody. Furthermore, the antibody inhibited calcium mobilization in CCR1 transfectants stimulated with human rMIP-1.alpha., suggesting that its N-terminal portion is critically involved in ligand binding or signaling. Finally, the antibody partially inhibited monocyte chemotactic activities of human rMIP-1.alpha., suggesting that CCR1 is a functional receptor for MIP-1.alpha. on human peripheral blood monocytes.

L3 ANSWER 62 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1996:563504 CAPLUS
DN 125:212677
TI Chemokine receptor cDNA sequence, binding by MCP-1, MIP-1.alpha., and RANTES lymphokines, and treatment of allergy or atheroma
IN Wells, Timothy Nigel Carl; Power, Christine Anna
PA Glaxo Group Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9623068	A1	19960801	WO 96-GB143	19960124
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE				
AU 9644558	A1	19960814	AU 96-44558	19960124
EP 805859	A1	19971112	EP 96-900656	19960124
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV				

PRAI GB 95-1683 19950127
WO 96-GB143 19960124

AB A chemokine receptor binds to MCP-1, MIP-1 .alpha. and/or Rantes. It can be used in screening for agents which act as antagonists to MCP-1, MIP-1.alpha. and/or RANTES. Such agents may be useful in treating various disorders, including allergies, atheromas and diseases mediated by viruses. They may also be useful in preventing

graft rejection and in protecting stem cells from potentially damaging effects of chemotherapy.

L3 ANSWER 63 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1996:503483 CAPLUS
DN 125:165231
TI Methods for study of chemokine receptors in the tissues
AU Hub, Elin; Rot, Antal
CS Dep. Dermatol., Sandoz Res. Inst., Vienna, A-1235, Austria
SO Methods (San Diego) (1996), 10(1), 119-125
CODEN: MTHDE9; ISSN: 1046-2023
DT Journal
LA English
AB Three different assays were used to study the distribution of binding sites for IL-8 in human skin and several animal tissues. An in situ binding assay was designed in which the binding of radiolabeled IL-8 to small intact tissue pieces was studied, and a histol. autoradiog. technique was used to detect the bound chemokine in the subsequently prepd. tissue sections. A modified assay was also performed in which the binding of unlabeled IL-8 to intact tissue pieces was visualized suing monoclonal anti-IL-8 antibody. In addn., we performed a "classical" autoradiog. study in which radiolabeled IL-8 was injected s.c. and visualized in sections prepd. from the injected sites by autoradiog. We reflect on the potentials and limitations of studying the chemokine binding in situ, compare the results, and discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of each of the techniques used.

```
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 *                                                               *
 *                  W E L C O M E   T O   T H E                  *
 *            U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E            *
 *                                                               *
 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

=> s (receptor?)

L1        35696 (RECEPTOR?)

=> s l1 (5a) (chemokine?)

            275 CHEMOKINE?
L2           41 L1 (5A) (CHEMOKINE?)

=> s l2 (5a) (antib?)

          65537 ANTIB?
L3            1 L2 (5A) (ANTIB?)

=> d l3 cit ab
```

1. 5,440,021, Aug. 8, 1995, Antibodies to human IL-8 type B receptor; Anan Chuntharapai, et al., 530/388.22, 388.23, 389.1, 389.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,440,021 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 1 of 1

ABSTRACT:
cDNAs encoding a class of receptors, including the IL-8 type B receptor, have been identified in human tissue. Recombinantly produced IL-8 type B receptor is used in the preparation and purification of antibodies capable of binding to the receptor, and in diagnostic assays. The antibodies are advantageously used in the prevention and treatment of inflammatory conditions.